Thanks for taking the time to look through my work.

I got started on this in 2007 and ten years later the penny dropped.

My whole life I have had a great passion for how things work. And would rather read an instruction manual than a book. So strap in, this is quite a revelation,

Stanley Meyer and his twin brother Stephen were industrial problem solvers. Stephen has an impeccable resume and has been involved in many industrial developments with inventions and patents like the control of dielectric coatings on magnet wire, grading of fresh orange juice, if you drink orange juice it has been through his patented grading process. He was called out to put out a gas well fire in Libya that was over a mile high, using jet engines fired by the gas from the well below and directing the non combustible exhaust gases into the flame to extinguish them. So when Red Adair is not around they would call Stephen.

Back to problem solving. As young brothers Stan and Stephen would sit after dinner time, and propose a problem that had to be solved. To do so they would split the pros and cons between them. One would spend ten minutes proposing positive steps to the problem and the other would spend ten minutes proposing the problems in doing that and then take turns about doing this into the early hours of the morning till they could come up with a viable answer.

Ok on to the matter at hand Stan and his New Atomic Energy source and his water powered car.

The first thing I would like to point out is that electrolysis has very little to do with this new technology. And it can be done without any electrolysis. There has been a bit of a Stanley Meyer cult build up over the years with many people trying to make electrolysis more efficient with the hope of some magic frequency or combinations to replicate Stan's work. This is clearly a byproduct of when looking at Stan's system people grab onto the only thing that they are familiar with. Disregarding the rest of the parts of the system with it all being an unknown.

Ok here’s the rundown of the different applications of this new discovery. A new clean fuel that can be retrofitted to a combustion engine. A way to make superheated steam with very little influx of amps. A hydrogen laser many times the power of the status quo. An electrical particle generator with no moving parts that amplifies the input amps. A way to bypass normal chemical chains and make hundreds of new compounds. A way to reduce radioactive waste down to a safe atomic structure and make electricity through his new reduction method.

What I am about to explain you need to have a basic understanding in a number of fields but the good news is really only up to A Level for the most part. Remember Stan says anyone can build this in their garage or shed.

If you look at pictures of Stan's car you will see he is using it as a testing platform for all of the patented arrangements. All bar one were for legal reasons, as he was only going to be taking his water fuel injection system to market. On the car you will see a gas management

system on the dashboard. You will see a stainless steel box to the right of the engine with 11 VIC units inside voltage intensifier circuits. You will see a waterfuel holding tank with a water level sensor and a steam resonator to never let the water cool below freezing. Top most center of the engine you will see what he called his Gas Processor. Pictures and relevant videos for explanation sake are available online.

I'm going to start with the oxygen atom/molecule. Oxygen is unique as it is used to start chemical reactions given it will gain electrons from other atoms, and so when starting a reaction in the case of steel it will gain an electron from the steel starting the process we call rust, oxidation.

A hydrogen atom has one electron and is one of the most basic of atom structures. Keeping it all as simple as possible.

At this point I urge you to spend half an hour looking into gas ionisation techniques at A level learning to understand the circuit and the effects of Townsend Avalanche on gases.

Also basic electrical tank circuit. Electrostatic fields like the ones used in a cyclotron or used in a CRT TV to control the positioning of the electrons from the electron gun to hit the backside of the screen and hit the fluorescent material coating to give off light emissions. Is it not true that to increase the light density of the fluorescent material,brightness, you just increase the B+ voltage of the electrostatic field to increase the speed at which the electron hits the fluorescent substrate. Also a basic understanding of the action in a fluorescent tube light. All of this is very relevant to the process. Stan uses circuit resonance for the only reason that giving the components used, resonance is the most efficient way to utilize the components.

At this point I would like to give some direction on how the twins approached the problem.

As we know Faraday electrolysis is well known to be very inefficient. Using around three times the electrical energy per unit of energy from the gases created from water. Now here is the part that is never discussed. You are told that when you burn the hydrogen and oxygen from water you get energy out and water.. Stan did a study with NASA and came to the conclusion that the water produced when combusting hydrogen and oxygen must be looked at as a byproduct of the reaction. If looked into more closely you will find that only one millionth of the gases are combusted and the rest of your hard earned gases turn straight to water. Giving this process a very low efficiency level. So Stan and Stephen asked themselves how we could improve on this extreme inefficiency.. So they turned to. What if we were to increase the energy level of the air going into the process? Would this make any significant gains with efficiency?

Ionising the air.

Ok, his Gas Processor / air ioniser. A basic understanding of how air can be ionised with electrostatic fields. Most commonly known for the production of ozone.

An air ioniser does not make ozone inside the device. Ozone is made as the gases leave the ioniser and only then they join up.. Oxygen molecules get drawn into the ionizer and

between the electrostatic field electrodes instantly get split into oxygen atoms, electrons get ejected and electron sharing starts to happen.

On exiting the ioniser the oxygen atoms quickly bond into molecules again and can carry a third oxygen atom. Forming ozone with a very short life. When put into contact with anything of an opposite charge, they drop the third oxygen atom and it does work oxidising like a gaseous bleach..

Stan redesigned the air ioniser. He knew if he could make more reactive oxygen it may increase the efficiency of the hydrogen and oxygen energy output during combustion.

What he did, was to use the electrostatic fields of air ioniser to break down the oxygen molecules from air. But also prevent the formation of oxygen molecules and ozone post ioniser..

Well how exactly did he do this?

To do this he understood that if you have two electrostatic electrodes of opposite polarity with a dielectric in between being air. Then do you not have a capacitor? When you break the molecules apart into monatomic atoms ions and free floating electrons there is an amount of charge on that capacitor.

If the pulsing circuit is interrupted and the capacitor is discharged through a filament that produces thermal energy as light. You can burn off free floating electrons from the oxygen atoms. And in so make an Oxygen Cation production unit. Not just Oxygen Cations but Cations with up to four missing electrons. This is a very reactive oxygen atom. In order to enhance this process Stan added pulsed light emissions to the gases in the processor 180 degrees out of phase to the electrostatic pulsing. This temporarily added energy to the oxygen atoms and made them more likely to eject electrons and less likely to gain electrons in their unstable state. The light added was very simple 660 Nm LEDs targeting the oxygen atoms.. So now he has an Oxygen Cation production unit. Keep in mind Oxygen Cations are not neutral thay are positively charged particles and in so are accelerated towards a negative electrostatic field and repelled by a positive electrostatic field. So do keep this in mind! His VIC circuits are High voltage particle accelerators.

So here comes the new discovery the twins made!

When mixing the Oxygen Cations into the combustion of hydrogen and oxygen gas from electrolysis or bottled hydrogen and oxygen. Hence no need for the Faraday electrolysis. They had anomalous energy output. But not just from increasing the efficiency of the gas combustion. They stumbled upon an energy output over and above gas combustion.. They called this Hydrogen Fracturing!

Now as we know Oxygen is eight times the size of a hydrogen atom. And in so has eight times the attraction force over an electron compared to the hydrogen atom. So if there is a free floating electron the oxygen cation will gain it, and the hydrogen proton will have to wait to find another electron. But what if the hydrogen proton can't find an electron to stabilize?

Well as we know the combustion moment is extremely quick and inherently wants to shut down and stop releasing energy and go on to form the water molecule. Stans gas mixing of the Cations into the hydrogen and oxygen gases from water or bottles postponed the formation of the water molecule as the Cations remove / gain all of the available electrons during combustion. This forces the hydrogen protons without an electron to implode. The implosion of the hydrogen proton makes a shockwave that can be directed on to the top of a piston. E=MC2 Mass to energy. This is a new atomic energy release, over and above gas combustion. And as there is no neutron interaction then it is a clean process. One hydrogen atom has very little amount of energy but if you have many. They all add up..

This process is totally controllable by way of mixing the amount of gas Cations hence the GMS, Gas Management System in the dash of the car. So are you still with me lol!! It's a lot to take in given I am dropping you in at the deep end..

Ok the next invention using the cations is quite amazing. I impart this information to you, and give you the duty to pass it on. Anyway here we go..

The next discovery the twins made. Is that if you are to dissolve the Oxygen Cations into water. This is where I was positioned to understand this as I worked on a fish farm for twenty years and broke records for transporting live fish across land with minimum mortalities. Constantly adjusting the dissolved oxygen from tanks into the water to keep the fish alive…This is how Stan made and coined the name. Waterfuel, oxygen cations in the water.

As we know water can hold up to 17% dissolved gases, like in a can of coke.

Stan dissolved the gas oxygen cations into water. He discovered that these oxygen cations would re-emerge during his improved electrolysis method using high voltage pulses to release hydrogen and oxygen from water called the voltage or electrical polarisation process. The cations can not gain electrons from the water molecules as they don't give up their electrons easily. And so are held in state. When the oxygen cations re-emerged into the gas production gases. What do you have? A cation is an ionised gas. Ionised particles in the gas production. By way of high voltage electrostatic fields ions can be accelerated through the gas production bubbles. If vibrated back and forth. They start a Townsend Avalanche and ionise the gas production bubbles.. So what exactly happens when you have ionised gas bubbles surrounded by water. Well the ionised gases shoot high speed particles emission, electrons and gas ions into the walls of the water. Water molecules are held together by way of the covalent electrons. If you remove the covalent electron. You instantly break apart the molecule, into hydrogen and oxygen. Faraday electrolysis pulls the water molecule apart with the use of amps. But if you can ionise the water molecule in a physical manner and knock off an electron it will split and they can not reform.Having ionised gas bubbles that are firing high speed particles into the water that is surrounding them. Knocks off electrons from the water molecules. And in a new physical manner splits the water molecules. This is bringing more charged particles into the frame to be accelerated. This action happens in an exponential curve. The same as Townsend

Avalanche is exponential. Stan and Stephens gas production was also exponential. Stan said he could make so much gas from his cell he couldn't fill it with water quick enough. That’s a lot of gas…Like I said back at the beginning. Stan was only going to take his waterfuel injector, to market. Reason being there is minimal gas production. All gas production and GTNT/Hydrogen Fracturing is inside the injector cavity. This is inside the engine where it replaced the spark plug. So it was safe and fool proof. If you can make an energy release over and above gas combustion then the less gas burnt the better.. To give you an idea of the energy conversion during hydrogen fracturing. One US gallon of water equals 6 million barrels of oil or thereabouts. Einstein will back this up. Stan could use hundreds of times less gas combustion to produce the same amount of energy to move a piston.His super heated steam production for use in many applications including desalination and well anything you can use superheated steam for. Superheated steam can be made by using either one electrostatic polarity or two alternate electrostatic polarity poles on the waterfuel.

With the use of only one electrostatic field at one time. Stan could pull the gas cations through the water. This would cause them to bump into the water molecules and flex the bonds. Much in the same way a microwave flexes the bonds. Causing the bonds to produce heat. Stan is only using one electrode at any given moment to move the charged particles through the water. How much energy are you going to use to create an electrostatic field? Especially when the circuit has no return path. You will see his steam resonator on the car and you will see his home heating boiler in pictures online.

As you can imagine I know this is a hell of a lot to take in in one sitting. And is the kind of subject that can be absorbed in a conversation pulling up the relevant documents and videos and pictures over the course of some time.I have tried to condense twenty years of Stan's work into a few paragraphs. Stan had a saying: KISS , keep it simple stupid. This might seem a bit out of place with what I am explaining to you. But in the context of a new atomic energy that can be done at home in a garage or shed. It is keeping it as simple as possible..I hope this offers you a key insight into the understanding you need to study Stan's mountain of work that he left behind for us all. He even made sure to legalise it. So it could not be prohibited from public use in the future for us all. All the best, Ps once it all sinks in, and it might take a while. Please pass it on as there are many people out there that are great at building. But only if they know just exactly what they need to build.. Cheers Tony..